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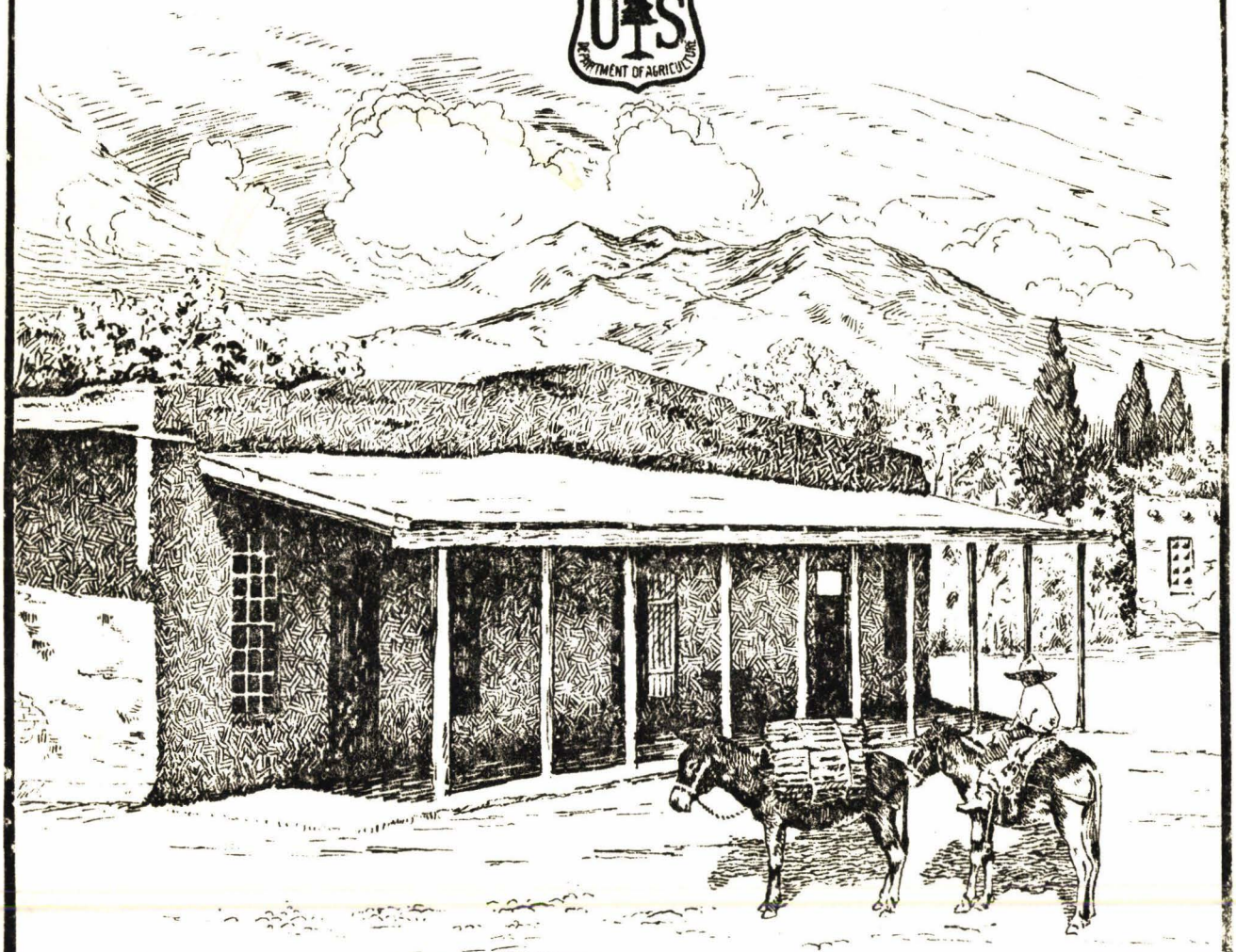
TAOS INN
TAOS, N. M.

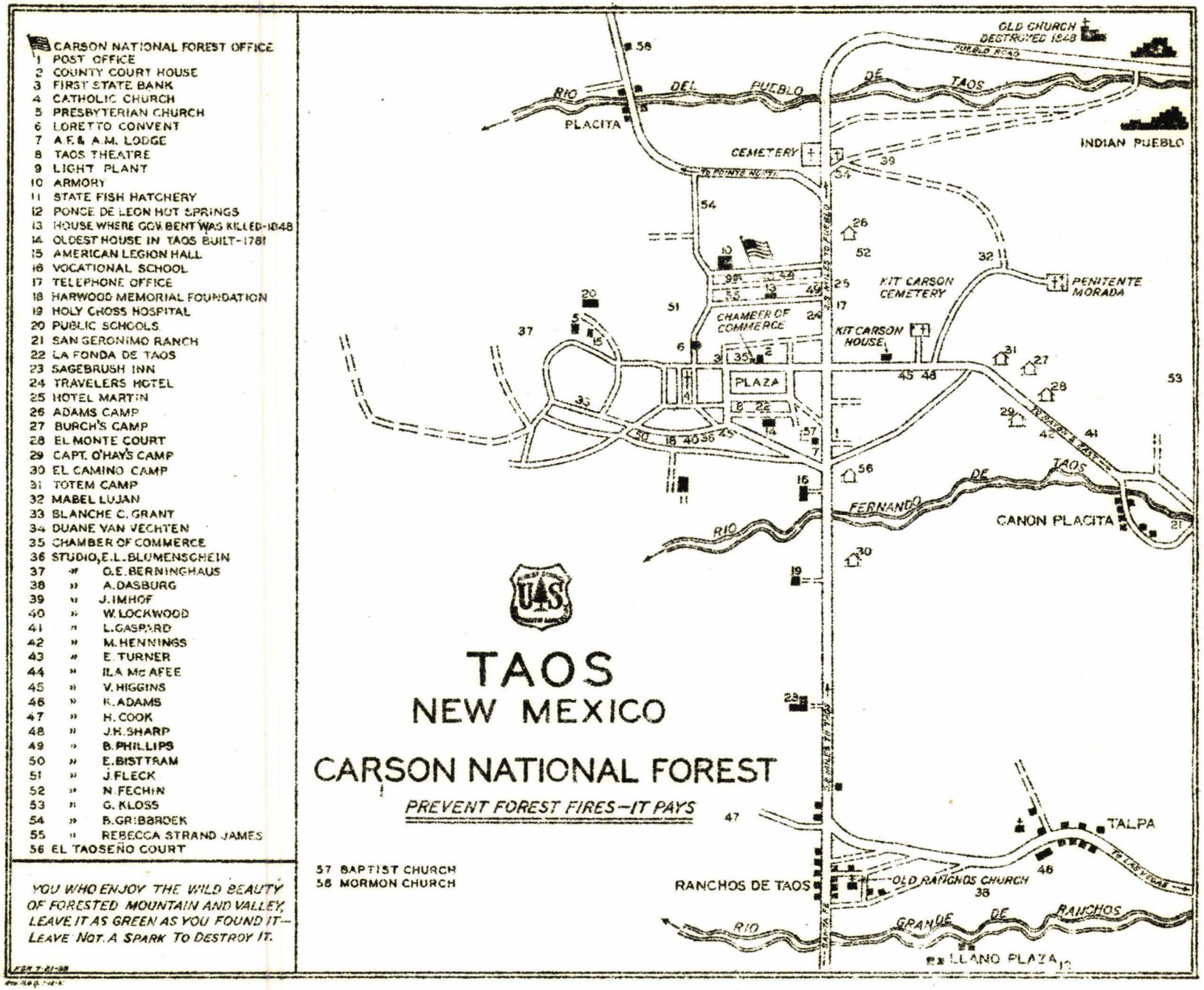
MOTOR TRIP
CARSON
NATIONAL FOREST

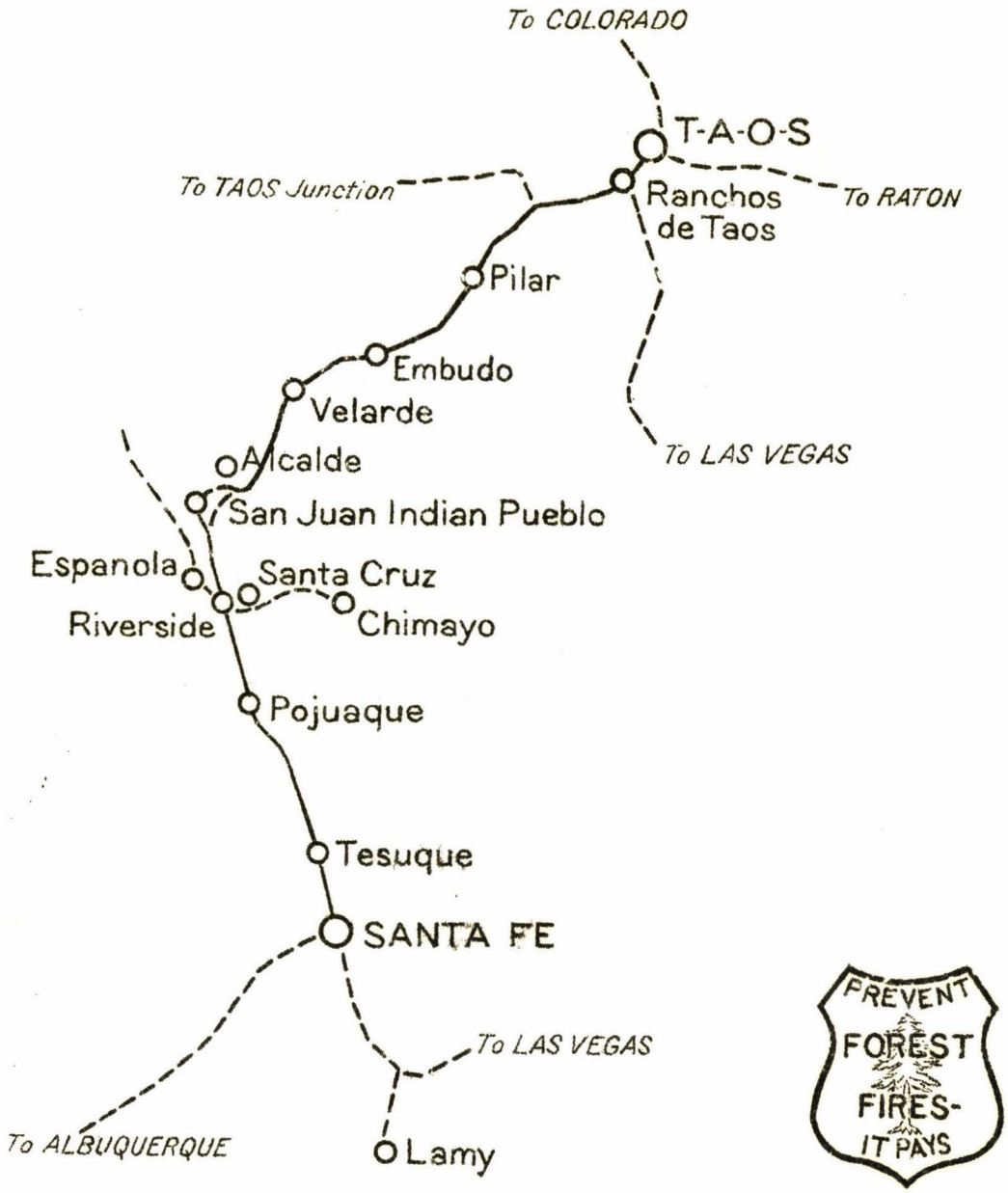


Kit Carson's Old Home

PLAZA TO PLAZA
MOTOR TRIP
TAOS TO SANTA FE

V. Colby
U.S.F.S.


CARSON NATIONAL FOREST OFFICE
1 POST OFFICE
2 COUNTY COURT HOUSE
3 FIRST STATE BANK
4 CATHOLIC CHURCH
5 PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
6 LORETTO CONVENT
7 A.F.& A.M. LODGE
8 TAOS THEATRE
9 LIGHT PLANT
10 ARMORY
11 STATE FISH HATCHERY
12 PONCE DE LEON HOT SPRINGS
13 HOUSE WHERE GOV. BENT WAS KILLED-1848
14 OLDEST HOUSE IN TAOS BUILT-1781
15 AMERICAN LEGION HALL
16 VOCATIONAL SCHOOL
17 TELEPHONE OFFICE
18 HARWOOD MEMORIAL FOUNDATION
19 HOLY CROSS HOSPITAL
20 PUBLIC SCHOOLS
21 SAN GERONIMO RANCH
22 LA FONDA DE TAOS
23 SAGEBRUSH INN
24 TRAVELERS HOTEL
25 HOTEL MARTIN
26 ADAMS CAMP
27 BURCH'S CAMP
28 EL MONTE COURT
29 CAPT. O'HAY'S CAMP
30 EL CAMINO CAMP
31 TOTEM CAMP
32 MABEL LUJAN
33 BLANCHE C. GRANT
34 DUANE VAN VECHTEN
35 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
36 STUDIO, E.L. BLUMENSCHEIN
37 " O.E. BERNINGHAUS
38 " A. DASBURG
39 " J. IMHOF
40 " W. LOCKWOOD
41 " L. GASPARD
42 " M. HENNINGS
43 " E. TURNER
44 " ILA Mc AFEE
45 " V. HIGGINS
46 " K. ADAMS
47 " H. COOK
48 " J.H. SHARP
49 " B. PHILLIPS
50 " E. BISTTRAM
51 " J. FLECK
52 " N. FECHIN
53 " G. KLOSS
54 " B. GRIBBRDEK
55 " REBECCA STRAND JAMES
56 EL TAOSEÑO COURT
YOU WHO ENJOY THE WILD BEAUTY OF FORESTED MOUNTAIN AND VALLEY, LEAVE IT AS GREEN AS YOU FOUND IT— LEAVE NOT A SPARK TO DESTROY IT.
57 BAPTIST CHURCH
58 MORMON CHURCH
TAOS
NEW MEXICO
CARSON NATIONAL FOREST
PREVENT FOREST FIRES—IT PAYS
OLD CHURCH DESTROYED 1848
PUEBLO ROAD
RIO DEL PUEBLO
DE TAOS
PLACITA
INDIAN PUEBLO
CEMETERY
TO TAOS
KIT CARSON CEMETERY
PENITENTE MORADA
KIT CARSON HOUSE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
PLAZA
TO TAOS
RIO FERNANDO DE TAOS
CANON PLACITA
TALPA
TO LAS VEGAS
RANCHOS DE TAOS
OLD RANCHOS CHURCH
RIO GRANDE DE RANCHOS
LLANO PLAZA
U.S.



Legend

——— *Route of Trip*

- - - - *Side Roads mentioned*

Map of the

PLAZA to PLAZA

motor trip

TAOS to SANTA FE

Nov. 1939 B.E.

INTRODUCTION

This "Plaza to Plaza" motor trip has been prepared by the Carson National Forest to assist tourists in better seeing and enjoying the interesting points of Santa Fe, Taos, and the area between the two "Villas". (Villages).

In making this drive it is not necessary to travel any slower than you care to. Narratives are short and suggestive so that you may judge whether or not you care to stop and thoroughly see some point along the road. If possible, take plenty of time to completely enjoy your visit in this most interesting section of America.

This drive is divided into two parts. The first part begins at the Taos Plaza, and takes you to the Plaza in the "Villa of Santa Fe." The second part begins where the first left off and is on "Seeing Santa Fe" and consists of a map of the village, showing (by arrows) the route you are to take in going from the Santa Fe Plaza, by points of interest, to the outskirts of the village.

This trip cannot include all of the interesting points in the area which it covers, but merely guides you through the midst of the most common attractions that interest tourists.

Your friend and "companero" (companion) on this trip, the Carson National Forest, is ready to lead you on the trails of real and legendary men; and to guide you through a land that will enchant the eye and mind -- furnishing a field for the delightful roamings of the imagination.

TAOS

In August of 1540 Captain Hernando de Alvarado, an officer in the Coronado expedition, visited Taos. He was the first white visitor. The history of Taos before that time is obscure. Even the origin of the name is pre-historic. When Alvarado came, Taos was a thriving Indian Pueblo, with its own picture writing and ancient remains. The white settlement of Taos began about 1610. The first of the bloody history of Taos started about 1680, after the town had gained enough white population to boast an alcalde. This outbreak ended in the annihilation of the entire white male population. It was not until 1796 that the Taos settlers felt comparatively free from Indian danger. For forty years Taos has been a mecca for artists. Attracted by the exciting beauty of its natural surroundings, by the picturesque life of the Indian and the native Spanish-American, by the variety of inspirational motifs, artists in increasing number have made Taos their home. It has become one of the foremost art centers of the country. Taos was the home of the famous Padre Martinez. Padre Martinez was the leader of the first cultural development in New Mexico. Taos was also the home of Kit Carson - America's greatest hunter, trapper, scout, guide and Indian fighter. Both Padre Martinez and Kit Carson are buried in the Kit Carson Cemetery, not far from the plaza. Also not far from the Plaza is the old house wherein Governor Charles Bent was scalped alive and then riddled with bullets in the last bloody uprising of 1847. You will find Taos exciting, interesting and unforgetable.

PLAZA TO PLAZA TRIP

Miles

0.0. With our speedometer set at 0.0, we begin our trip on U. S. Highway #64, at a point opposite the East end of the Taos Plaza, headed for Santa Fe. Road paved all the way.

0.1 In the center of the clump of trees to the right is the "Big Spring", historic since early Taos days, and the main source of Taos water for many years.

0.5 The small bridge which we cross here is over the RIO FERNANDO DE TAOS. The Stream is used for irrigation to such an extent that it is very depleted at this point.

0.9 To the right is the HOLY CROSS hospital donated to the people of Taos County by Mabel Dodge Luhan, and administered by the Sisters of The Holy Family of Nazareth.

2.8 To the right is "Los Alamos", a high class private school for boys. Note the Pueblo style architecture which has been very well executed in this structure.

3.4 Road to the left goes to Talpa, Penasco, Tres Ritos, Holman, and Las Vegas.

3.6 We enter Ranchos de Taos, originally called Las Trampas (the snares). As we enter the village of RANCHOS DE TAOS note that many fences divide the cultivated land to either side of the road. This multiplicity of fences is the result of a land division policy of the natives which dates back to the days of colonization and large land holdings of the spanish DONS. It has been the custom for the heirs to divide the land of their father. This done, each heir fences his land. There has been so much of this division that now most persons in this area own a mere strip of land heading at the ACEQUIA MADRE or main irrigation ditch. This policy of land division and fencing is gradually being discontinued by sale from one heir to another.

3.7 ALICE HYSON SCHOOL OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH to the left. It was established about 1880 and was named for Alice Hyson, the first school teacher. She was a young Pennsylvania girl just out of College, but even though coming from an Eastern environment into a strange land with customs and language foreign to her, she was of such marked ability that she was able to impress the people of their educational needs. Miss Hyson is considered one of the greatest Taos educators, second only to PADRE MARTINEZ, dean of pioneer New Mexico educators. The school has been a most important educational factor in the Taos Valley.

Miles

3.8 We are now in the business section of the plaza of RANCHOS DE TAOS. To our left is a big white building. This is the famous church of Ranchos de Taos. While often referred to as a FRANCISCAN mission, and considered the finest example of Franciscan architecture in New Mexico, the church has been the subject of much controversy, many authorities claiming that it is not a true mission. Recent information, however, reveals that plans for this church were made in Spain by Franciscan Fathers, prior to their coming to the New World. In the face of this, it is evident that it is of true Spanish Franciscan Mission architecture. Be that as it may, the church was erected in 1772, during the period when Father Junipero was establishing many of California's earliest missions. The church is constructed of adobe, with walls four feet thick, plastered, and white-washed with Tierra Blanca (white earth) in dazzling white. It is cruciform in shape and measures more than one hundred and twenty feet in length. Adjoining the right transept is the sacristy. The flat roof and huge slanting buttresses lend the church the appearance of a fortress. The interior of the church leaves no doubt as to its early Spanish origin, although the altar is noticeably modern and comparatively new. The original altar, which was of carved wood and contained many beautiful paintings, was removed from the church and destroyed by natives who wanted the factory made altar in place of the original treasure. The pictorial reredos is very old and probably dates back to the founding of the church. It includes eight oil paintings of Saints. On the right side altar is an ornamental screen containing several pictures painted on wood, a crude, but interesting piece of art, reminiscent of the isolated churches of Mexico. On the left side altar are Santos (saints) and a large statue of the Christ which has stood in the sanctuary for many years, completing an interesting array of church ornaments. In the early days it was the custom to bury within the church. The entire floor area is occupied with graves. It is only recently that a wooden floor was put in. The original floor was dirt. Not so long ago the church contained all the original ornaments, and hand made candle holders. All hand carved and painted with natural vegetable dyes, the pulpit was a beautiful thing. What became of it no one knows. The church is considered the most beautiful Spanish church in the southwest. The Taos visitor should include this church on his "must see" list. The church is open to visitors during the day, and a caretaker will be glad to explain points of interest to the visitor.

4.1 At this point we cross the RIO GRANDE DE RANCHOS, which carries the combined waters of RIO CHIQUITO (little river), RITO DE LA OLLA (pot creek), and the LITTLE RIO GRANDE. The streams mentioned offer fine fishing in the mountain range to the left.

4.9 To the left a road leads to the PONCE DE LEON hot springs, with all year swimming.

5.4 The road to the right is the old route to Santa Fe via the Rio Grande Gorge and also leads to Taos Junction.

Miles

6.2 In the near distance on your left, the middle peak of the three is Picuris Peak, on top of which is located a Carson National Forest Lookout Station. During the fire season a fire guard is stationed at the lookout so as to quickly detect forest fires. These mountains, harboring the historical pueblo of the Picuris Indians, have been the site of much historical development and action before and since the days of the Conquistadores.

6.5 Across this mesa, explorer, conquistador, and colonizer marched on the way to Taos.

9.2 All along this mesa, gullies forming deep cuts like the one we are passing, can be found. This condition is a result of overstocking the range. When too many animals graze in an area they eat the grass faster than nature can produce it, leaving bare soil which washes or blows away when there is no vegetative cover to protect it. The result is the formation of the gullies which we now see.

This land which is eroding, is privately owned. The owners lease it to cattle and sheep men who abuse the privilege by allowing too many animals to graze there. If the lack of proper supervision and protection continues, the area will gradually lose the fertile top soil and turn into "bad lands".

10.4 Looking at the Rio Grande due west of here, you can make out the road to Taos Junction where it cuts into the steep side walls of the Rio Grande Gorge.

10.6 The vast area, due west of here, across the Rio Grande, is known as Carson Flats where the tiny settlement of Carson is situated.

11.7 From this point is one of the best views of the Rio Grande and surrounding mountains. The entire panorama tells a story. The many mountain ranges which we see are mostly part of the Carson National Forest. The distant ones don't look so massive yet they range in elevations of over 10,000 feet with some going over 13,000. As one looks at these mountains it would hardly be thought that they are covered with dense forests of large pine, spruce, and fir trees. The distance to them is great enough to dwarf the trees so that they appear like green shrubby growth instead of great forests. Without the protection that these high mountain ranges, along with the ones further north in Colorado, receive from fire and timber cutting under Forest Service supervision, the Rio Grande would cease to exist during dry periods, and would cause disastrous floods during the rainy season. These high mountain ranges contain numerous permanent streams and lakes which not only feed the Rio Grande, but also are of high recreational value for they are good fishing waters and allow game in the form of deer, elk, antelope, bear, turkey, grouse, and the like to exist. They also supply a cool climate close at hand for those living on the desert to escape to. Inquire at the Forest Supervisor's office in Taos or Santa Fe for ways by which to drive into those beautiful forested mountains and you will be well repaid.

Miles

11.9 As you descended the grade, note the tiny prospect mining hole high up on the mountainside ahead of us having a trail leading down hill from it. That is where the only commercial deposit of sillimanite is found in the United States. Sillimanite is a mineral used in making heavy duty refractories such as fire brick, spark plug insulation, and crucibles.

12.3 This is Hondo Canyon which we are crossing. It leads into the mountains where the "Staurolite Formation" is found. This formation is the largest deposit of its kind and the second one known to be in existence (the other one is in Virginia). Staurolites are also called "Tears of Christ." They are a natural rock formation that are shaped into a perfect cross about one inch square.

12.5 The old road which you see across from the one we are traveling is known as "El Camino Militare." It is one of the early routes into this country originally built and used by the American Army.

13.8 Note the soil profile in the cut which our road makes in the side hill. Below the fertile top soil is a "dune-like" formation of sterile soil, incapable of supporting vegetation. It is a good example of how "bad lands" are formed after the top soil is removed by man through abuse as a result of destroying the protective ground cover by overgrazing, fires, and improper farming.

14.0 To the left, in the canyon below, is some farm land. This is a good example of man-caused erosion. At one time this arroyo was a small stream bottom with grass, pinon and juniper holding its banks. The improper method of farming and grazing has caused the soil to wash away until the present ever increasing deep arroyo has formed. If the farm had been plowed on contour instead of up and down hill which allowed each rainstorm to carry the soil away down the plowed furrows, and, if the number of cows, horses, sheep, and goats had not been so great so that the protective grass cover was eaten away and destroyed, this arroyo would not exist. Each year, little by little, the arroyo eats back into the farm until some day the entire farm will be carried into the Rio Grande and deposited in the flood dams and river bottom. The only remedy now is to terrace the farm and let excess rain run-off through special outlets, and reduce the number of stock grazing in the canyon so the rest of the land will revert to its original cover of matted grass and pinon and juniper trees which will hold the soil against further washing.

15.9 Agua Caliente Canyon. Two and one half miles up this canyon is a beautiful falls which makes a twenty foot drop. About five miles up the canyon are two large spring flows, side by side, one which is cold and the other is warm. A story is told how in the early days soldiers were camped at these springs. While sleeping, they were stampeded by their own horses which had been scared by rock rolled down the canyon from the rim above, by women from a nearby Indian village. The Indian women, who were alone at the time, thought the soldiers might maraud their village. Three

Miles

rock monuments can be found in the canyon, which the settlers constructed in memory of the soldiers who were killed.

16.0 The settlement in the valley below us is Pilar (pillar). Originally this place was known as Cieneguilla, but it is a long name and too hard to spell, consequently the place was renamed when the post office was established there. We are told that the name Pilar was selected because of the rock pillars or the rim rock.

16.1 Junction of the new road with the old Taos-Santa Fe highway.

19.1 Note the obsolete suspension bridge across the Rio Grande.

21.2 County line between Taos and Rio Arriba counties. Entering Rio Arriba county.

22.5 Notice the quaint little church-like building to the left. This is a PENITENTE morada.

23.0 Settlement of RINCONADA.

24.3 To our left is the Presbyterian Hospital, modern in every respect, administered by corps of trained nurses.

25.1 SHADY BROOK Campground and service station. Road forks continue straight ahead. Road to the left goes to DIXON, PENASCO and the country of the PICURIS INDIANS. In early days the road from VELARDE to TAOS followed this river (Embudo) to the settlement of Rio Pueblo, then came into Taos over U. S. Hill.

25.6 Embudo county school to the right.

25.7 EMBUDO post office to the left.

25.9 Settlement of EMBUDO. The name (funnel) was applied to the area by the early SPANIARDS because of the peak (to the rear) which resembles an inverted funnel.

26.4 Advantage has been taken of a narrow point in the river to construct a swinging foot bridge across it.

30.1 The dam which may be seen on the right has been constructed of rock and brush to divert a small portion of the river's flow into an irrigation ditch which supplies water for the irrigation of the fertile land to the south.

31.0 We are entering the village of Velarde.

31.5 To the right along the valley bottom we see the main part of VELARDE. This area is noted for the excellent berries, and other farm and orchard products which are raised here.

33.2 Cross the bridge over an arroyo and note the old CCC Camp to the left.

Miles

33.3 Road leading to the right goes to Lower VELARDE. To the right is Velarde's cemetery. Note the adobe wall which was used for such purposes prior to the introduction of wire to this region.

33.8 The area to the left of the highway is the SEBASTIAN MARTIN LAND GRANT. This grant is now being managed under a cooperative agreement by the SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE. Erosion control structures, designed to check the runoff with its load of silt, may be seen at intervals.

35.7 Note the heavy erosion which is evidenced by the small hills to the left. It is not hard to believe that at one time these eroded hills were part of the east rim of the Rio Grande Canyon.

37.7 Road to the right leads to LA VILLITA (the little village).

38.3 The square building with a bell, to the right, is the penitente MORADA of the village. "Morada" is the name applied to the Lodge or meeting place of the PENITENTES.

38.5 To our right is the village of ALCALDE (Mayor). In this place we find "El MIRADOR" ranch. (Mirador means "agallary which commands an extensive view"). Here too is located a mission of the Church of the UNITED BRETHREN.

38.9 As we cross a bridge over a dry arroyo note the PENITENTE cross to the right (inside the fence). Before crosses such as this one the "Hermanos" (brothers) practice their flogging or other penance, throughout the north central part of the State. A cross similar to this one is carried by a chosen "brother" during the re-enactment of the PASSION OF CHRIST IN HOLY WEEK. The PENITENTES is a powerful religious organization. While often unjustly criticised as religious fanatics, the Penitentes are merely simple normal people who learned, as part of their religion from the Franciscan friars, that in order to obtain salvation and the forgiveness of sin, it was necessary not only to carry out the teachings of the Catholic Church, but to also practice flagellation or other physical self-punishment as evidence of repentance and belief in Christ. The Penitente is very sincere and devout in his belief, and definitely endures self-whipping. Yearly, he participates in the re-enactment of the Passion of Christ, a ceremony in which a wooden image is crucified in a representation of the death of Christ. It is at this time that the "brothers" practice self-punishment.

40.9 We leave the pavement and take State dirt road #74 (to the right) for San Juan Indian Pueblo. We shall return to the pavement 1.6 miles from this point. If you do not care to visit the Pueblo, continue straight ahead on the pavement.

41.6 We enter the Pueblo of SAN JUAN. The pueblo houses a population of about 400 Indians. When OÑATE and his party of Spaniards ar-

Miles

rived at this place in 1598, (22 years before the PILGRIMS) prior to settling at SAN GABRIEL (the first capital of New Mexico across the river to left) the courtesy of the Indians who temporarily gave up their homes to the Spaniards, was so marked that the Pueblo was named SAN JUAN DE LOS CABALLEROS (St. John of the Gentlemen). Here we see descendants of those people who were learning architectural secrets of the first great apartment houses ever created by man - at about the same time that CHARLES THE GREAT (Charlemagne) was King of the Franks and Emperor of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. At the time William the Conqueror was invading England, these Indians had reached the height of their civilization and pueblo construction. Ancestors of this amazing race of people lived out their lives on the plains and valleys surrounding us. "They had developed a DRAMA, RELIGION, and a SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT so advanced that they were called savages only because they had not yet developed a written language." Visit the Chapel and the church in the plaza. The San Juan Indians manufacture a very beautiful type of native pottery. The GOVERNOR of the pueblo has his home at the northwest end of the plaza. (Immediately after passing the Governor's home turn to the left and continue straight ahead (west) to regain the pavement). Road to the right goes across the Rio Grande to the ruins of San Gabriel - New Mexico's first capital.

42.6 We return to the pavement and continue to the right.

43.7 This is the settlement of LOS RANCHOS (the ranchos).

44.8 TRUCHAS PEAKS to the left. The "TWIN PEAKS" are part of the SANGRE DE CRISTO mountain range, and are known as the SOUTH TRUCHAS and NORTH TRUCHAS peaks. NORTH TRUCHAS, the highest point in New Mexico, has an elevation of 13,306 feet.

46.0 This is the settlement of RIVERSIDE.

46.3 Road forks. We continue straight ahead. Road to the right goes to ESPANOLA, ½ mile, PUYE CLIFF RUINS, 11 miles, CHAMA, 88 miles, and EL VADO DAM, 89 miles, and may also be used for gaining access to the various portions of the Jemez Division of the Santa Fe and Carson National Forests.

46.4 The road to the left goes to the SANTA CRUZ RESERVOIR, the village of CHIMAYO, 7 miles distant, and to the famous CHIMAYO SANCTUARIO. Fine fishing is to be found at the Reservoir. Nestling at the foot of the Sangre de Cristo Range is the famous CHIMAYO SANCTUARIO, the most beautiful chapel in all New Mexico. All the images were carved out of wood, and even the railings of the altar were handchiseled. The story of this Shrine is very interesting. Within the chapel is a good sized cave and clay with miraculous curative powers. Pilgrims come from far and near to offer their devotions to San Rafael and secure the holy clay, cure of bodily ills. The chapel was built by the settlers in 1816, under the supervision of Don Bernardo

Miles

de Abeyta and it remained in private ownership until a few years ago when it was deeded to the Catholic Church. CHIMAYO VILLAGE is said to be inhabited by markedly pure Spanish descendants. The village is widely known for the particularly characteristic type of blankets that are produced here. Today, while much material is commercially spun and dyed, the old colors and designs are faithfully reproduced as in the century gone by. "To back into the past is easy, when one travels the winding dusty trail to Chimayo."

46.5 We cross the SANTA CRUZ river whose source is in the mountains of the Santa Fe National Forest to the east. The life of these valleys is dependent on water for irrigation.

47.2 SANTA CRUZ valley comes into view on our left. Directly ahead we see the towers of the historic SANTA CRUZ MISSION. This church is noteworthy in that it is one of the largest and oldest in New Mexico and contains valuable paintings, letters, books, and documents. (Of special interest is a letter from King CHARLES IV of Spain, dated November 18, 1797, dealing with affairs of the Indians of New Mexico.)

48.9 CAUTION! We approach a dangerous DIP in the highway. Observe signs.

49.4 Another DIP similar to the one just passed. CAUTION!

51.5 We enter lands of the POJUAQUE Indian grant.

54.0 We cross the NAMBE river which originates at Nambe Lake between LAKE and BALDY peaks.

54.3 As we pass underneath an aqueduct carrying water (for irrigation) over the highway, we enter the settlement of Pojuaque.

54.5 Road to the right goes to SAN ILDEFONSO and the wonderful ancient cliff dwellings in Frijoles Canyon of the famous Bandelier National Monument and Puye Canyon. While in this section of New Mexico enter this monument on your "must see" list. San Ildefonso is noted for its unique black pottery. From this junction, access to the system of roads traversing the southern portion of the Jemez Division of the Santa Fe National Forest is gained.

55.2 This is the hamlet of CUYAMUNGUE. Note the healthy appearance of the tall LOMBARDY POPLARS. These trees are not native, but have readily adapted themselves to this section. Across the valley to the left on the lone ridges can be seen the mounds of the ancient pueblo of CUYAMUNGUE.

58.1 Area to left is forming into BAD LANDS. This area has been depleted of all vegetative cover except for a scattering of pinon trees, and has been seriously eroded. The area is now being protected against further ravages.

Miles

59.5 To the right is THE KNEELING CAMEL, a hillside eroded (by wind and water) to resemble a kneeling camel.

61.0 Road to the right goes to the TESUQUE INDIAN PUEBLO.

61.3 The fence to the right is the boundary between the road and lands of the TESUQUE PUEBLO GRANT.

63.5 Note the young trees to the right along the highway. These were planted here as a roadside improvement project by the STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT. STEEMANS - Artist studio a short distance to the right.

63.7 To the right is a NURSERY where many native and exotic plants, trees, shrubs, etc., may be secured.

64.0 Road forks. Road to the left goes to RANCHO DEL MONTE (ranch of the mountains), two miles away. This road also leads to CHUPADERO and RIO EN MEDIO.

64.2 Road leading to the right goes through "La PUERTA DE JUAN BAUTISTA" (door of John the Baptist).

64.3 RANCHO ARROYO to the right.

64.4 ROADSIDE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT ends at this point.

64.5 This is the settlement of TESUQUE. The TESUQUE INDIAN PUEBLO is across the river - farther to the north.

64.7 We cross the TESUQUE RIVER which originates in the mountains to the east.

65.0 The ground cover to our left and right is chiefly PIÑON and JUNIPER trees. This type of growth is referred to as WOODLAND TYPE, to differentiate between this and the true TIMBER TYPE of higher elevations.

67.3 In the distance to the left is part of the SANGRE DE CRISTO (Blood of Christ) mountain range. The first peak to the right is LAKE PEAK (in the Santa Fe National Forest) with an elevation of 12,380 feet above sea level. To the north of LAKE PEAK is SANTA FE BALDY with an elevation of 12,623 feet. "Westward, the mountainous country on the sky line is the Jemez Division of the Santa Fe National Forest."

69.1 Road to the left goes to the ATHLETIC PARK across the Arroyo de las Mascaras (Arroyo of the masks).

69.3 CROSS OF THE MARTYR to the right on the small hilltop. For over 200 years religious services (consisting of vespers and a sermon one evening in September), have been observed at this spot in keeping with the order of a Governor of the Province to commemorate the "redemption of the ancient capital from the possession

Miles

of the Indians." This cross is located at the spot where General de Vargas camped prior to reconquering the village in 1692. The cross has been erected to perpetuate the memory of those pious martyrs of Christianity who lost their lives in the rebellion of 1680 - the Catholic Friars.

69.4 Dead End. CAUTION! Take left turn.

69.5 Federal Court House where several Government offices are located including the Supervisor of the Santa Fe National Forest.

69.6 Turn right and continue to Plaza and center of the "Villa of Santa Fe."

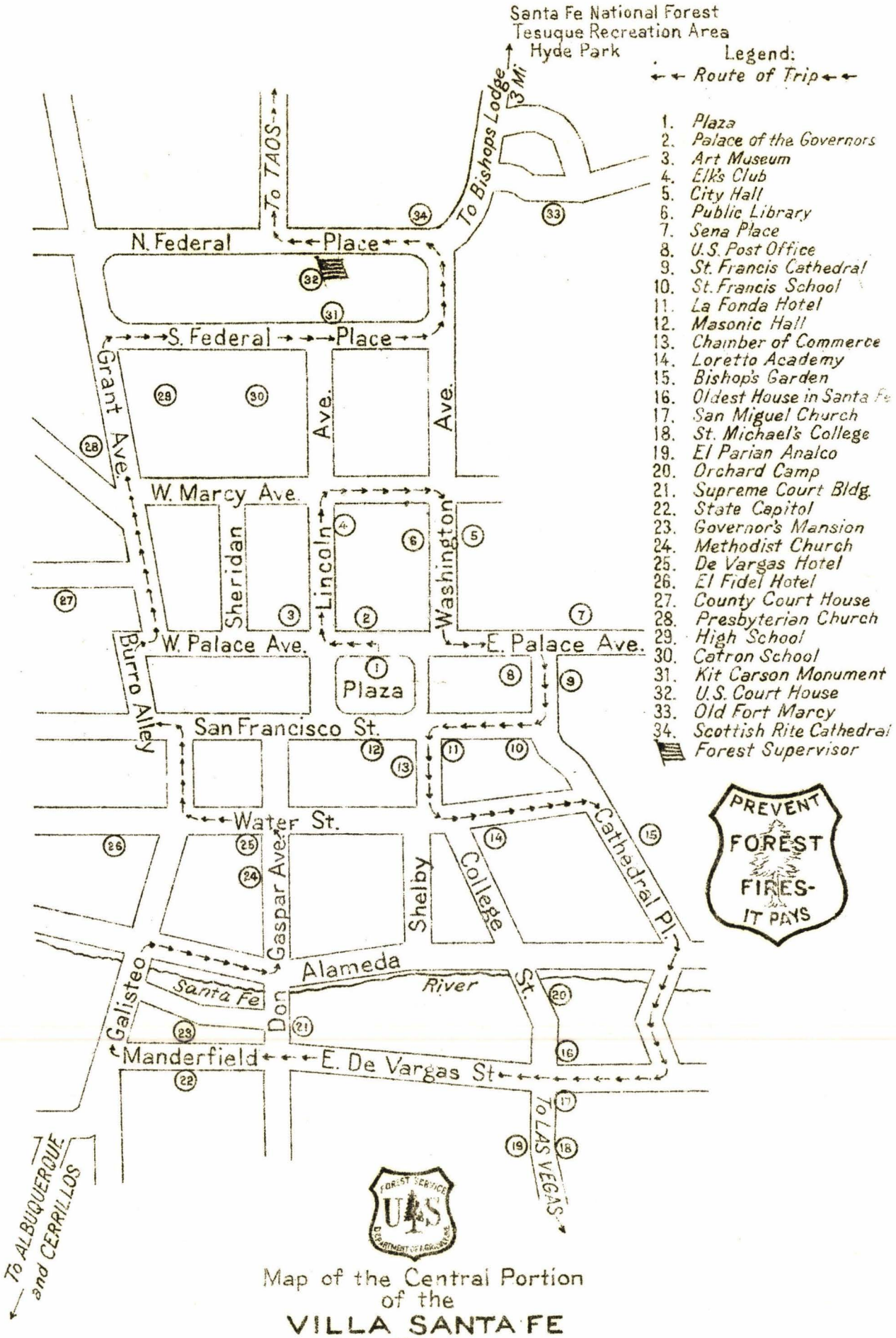
69.9 Plaza. Now that you are in the quaint city of Santa Fe you may wish to see many interesting places it contains. To do so, we start our trip at the north side of the Plaza, in front of the Palace of Governors. Parking space for tourists is reserved in front of the Palace. By orienting ourselves with the accompanying maps of the central portion of the Villa of Santa Fe, we take the route shown by arrows leading past the numbered points of interest on the way around town.

SEEING SANTA FE

NOTE: Consult the accompanying Santa Fe map as you drive along. When approaching a point marked with a number (within a circle), refer to the narrative for information, Paragraph numbers agree with circled numbers on the village map.

1. THE PLAZA

This is one of the most interesting shrines in the American Continent. With the exception of Saint Augustine, Florida, Santa Fe is the oldest white settlement in the United States. A complete course of American history has paraded through this spot. The hub, around which revolves life in SANTA FE, the plaza has seen "the most turbulent and historical scenes of the southwest." To this spot came the CONQUISTADORES of the period 1606-1610, to found "la Villa Real de Santa Fe de San Francisco de Assissi" (the royal city of the Holy Faith of St. Francis of Assisi). Through this very spot, at the time of the bloody rebellion of 1680, Indians charged across to the Governor's Palace in an effort to exterminate the Spaniards. For twelve years following 1680 the site was used as the communal plaza of the Pueblos. Here it was that the Indians surrendered to General de Vargas



Map of the Central Portion
of the
VILLA SANTA FE
1940

Miles

in 1692, at the time of the RECONQUEST. The Spanish flag flew over this square until 1821, when New Mexico became a Department of Mexico. Following the Mexican flag in order were: the American flag in 1846, the Confederate flag during a short period of the CIVIL WAR era, and again the Union flag to the present. At the southwest corner is a marker locating the end of the historic Santa Fe Trail. On contemplating the marker, at the north side of the plaza, who does not thrill at knowing that at this spot General Stephen W. Kearney in 1846 took military possession of New Mexico in the name of the United States. In the center of the square is a monument to the soldiers who have fallen in various wars. Southwestern life has actually marched through here.

2. PALACE OF THE GOVERNORS

Every visitor to Santa Fe must see this most interesting of buildings in the United States. No trip to Santa Fe is complete without visiting the Governor's Palace. The building was built sometime between 1609 and 1612. It was built of adobe and originally covered an area the size of several city blocks wherein were located quarters for government officials, army officers, soldiers and servants, parade grounds, stables, and a chapel. In this building over 1,000 Spaniards found refuge during the great rebellion of 1680. From here they retreated south to El Paso, leaving the village to the Indians who immediately occupied it and turned the palace into a stable. When governor and general De Vargas reconquered the village he rehabilitated the building which continued to be the seat of New Mexico's government until 1885 when the new state house was built. The building continued to house the governor until 1910. Here life and destinies of people were maneuvered through executives, courts, legislators, councils, and treaties. Here lived GOVERNOR LEW WALLACE when he wrote part of the famous "Ben Hur." 103 governors representing the flags of Spain, Mexico and the United States have been housed here in over 300 years. The building is now jointly occupied by the HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NEW MEXICO, the NEW MEXICO MUSEUM, and the SCHOOL OF AMERICAN RESEARCH. The building is worthy of at least one day's visit, for here again one runs into a parade of AMERICAN HISTORY dating to the "First American," centuries prior to the discovery of America.

3. ART MUSEUM

The Art Museum of the State is located on the corner across the street to the west of the Governor's Palace. Here is exhibited and housed the best of New Mexico's native art. Some of the nation's foremost artists, including the TAOS and SANTA FE groups, exhibit paintings in this building. Observe the architecture of the building. It is a combination of the Pueblo-Mission type which is known as the Santa Fe type. Within the building is St. Francis auditorium, an architectural composite of the early Spanish

missions of the southwest. Visit the auditorium if for nothing else than to see the beautiful ceiling and vigas. (We now return to the car and continue the trip by driving north over that street between the Palace of the Governors and the Art Museum).

4. ELKS CLUB

To our right is the Elks Club building. Note the style of architecture. It is known as SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MISSION style. To the left is one of the city public schools.

5. CITY HALL

To our left is the City Hall recently constructed with Federal aid.

6. PUBLIC LIBRARY

To our right is the city public library. Note the murals in the entrance (painted by Olive Rush). The library contains over 25,000 volumes.

7. SENA PLAZA

The Sena Plaza was built at about 1858 as a residence by Major Jose D. Sena. The original house had 33 rooms to accommodate Major Sena's immense family of twenty-three children. Several of his children are still living and are influential residents of Santa Fe and Las Vegas.

The family continued to reside in the Sena Plaza until 1927 when it was sold and converted to an office building.

Just west of the Sena Plaza is the Old Prince residence, really a part of Sena Plaza. The Prince residence was built by Major Jose Sena's father, Juan Sena, some time before the Mexican War.

Though both structures now serve as business and professional offices it takes but little imagination to restore them to excellent examples of Aristocratic Spanish Colonial homes.

8. U. S. POST OFFICE

To the right is the Post Office. This edifice is famous as the most attractive and unique of its kind in America. See the corner stone at the northeast corner of the building.

9. ST. FRANCIS CATHEDRAS

The famous cathedral is to our left. This was the first cathedral in the country between Durango, Mexico, and St. Louis, Missouri. The cathedral of San Francisco de Assisi was built by the REV. JOHN B. LAMY, Santa Fe's first Archbishop, on the

site of a chapel dating back to the founding of the villa. It is remembered that John B. Lamy was the inspiration for WILLA CATHER'S leading character in "Death Comes for the Archbishop." The cathedral is a fitting tribute to those forerunners of civilazion in the United States - THE FRANCISCAN MISSIONARIES. The building contains priceless religious paintings, ornaments, and decorations. Within its walls and underneath the altar Archbishop Lamy and several succeeding archbishops are buried. In the back room are buried "two Franciscan frailes who distinguished themselves in the early days. Fray Zarate of Picuris, who was martyred during the Rebellion, and Fray Geronimo de Lama who had been buried in Quarai." "This room, part of the old chapel, houses the Reredos, taken from the old Castrense, the oldest stone carving in the U. S. It is of Aztec origin." The building also houses a small museum. In 1869, during the administration of U. S. GRANT, the corner stone for this cathedral was laid with "impressive ceremony." Several days later the corner stone disappeared, and to this day has remained lost with its valuable documents, newspapers, and coins. To the left of the entrance to the building is a statue of Archbishop Lamy.

10. ST. FRANCIS PAROCHIAL SCHOOL

On the corner to the left is the St. Francis parochial school.

11. LA FONDA

La Fonda Hotel to our left. At this spot was located the famous LA FONDA (the inn), which marked the end of the journey for those pioneers traveling west from Columbia, Missouri (then Independence), and Westport Landing (now Kansas City), through Kansas, across a corner of Colorado, over the RATON PASS on the SANTA FE TRAIL. In riding the new fast trains of the ATCHISON-TOPEKA- AND SANTA FE railroad one follows the Santa Fe trail of the pioneers on modern STREAMLINED luxurious flyers such as the CHIEF, the SUPER-CHIEF, and the CAPITAN - a trio of the world's best trains. At this "Inn" one finds the charm of old New Mexico "beautifully combined with modern comforts." "La Fonda keeps its festive air with nightly performances of Spanish dancers and its brilliant orchestras from MEXICO." Within we find an attractive HARVEY HOUSE dining room furnishing excellent service and food so typical of all Harvey Houses of the Santa Fe railroad.

Across the street to our right (on the corner) is the bus terminal of the SANTA FE TRAILWAYS, a motorized branch of the AT&SF railroad. It serves the purpose of furnishing the capital of New Mexico with an efficient and speedy connection with the main line of the Santa Fe and its fleet of comfortable AIR-CONDITIONED trains. (Train tickets on the Santa Fe lines entitles one to travel either the motor or rail facilities of the system. In this manner it is now possible to leave the train at Lamy and use busses in making the SANTA FE-TAOS-RATON DETOUR, boarding the train at Raton, or vice versa. A trip such as outlined above

would take one through a section of the country replete with the beauty, charm and attraction that has made New Mexico an EDUCATIONAL VACATIONLAND). It is puzzling to some persons why the railroad does not operate into the village which bears the same name. The fact is that a spur of the road actually goes into Santa Fe, but is mostly used as a means of transporting freight, since transfer to busses at Lamy affords a more speedy passenger delivery to and from Santa Fe. It is well to mention here that had it not been for the AT&SF it is very likely that we would not be enjoying so freely, today, the legacy of the Spanish CONQUISTADORES and American pioneers, for had it not been for the steel rail bond joining the RIO GRANDE with the MISSISSIPPI and MISSOURI rivers, it is quite probable that New Mexico and the other southwestern states would have remained geographically and politically isolated from the Union. It was "mainly responsible for the colonizing, development, and permanent occupancy of the greater portion of that vast region included within the present limits of Kansas, Southern Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California."

12. MASONIC HALL

13. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFICE

Across the street from La Fonda is the Santa Fe Chamber of Commerce Office. Visit the office for accurate, complete and courteous information on Santa Fe-Taos, and the surrounding country.

14. LORETTO ACADEMY

15. ARCHBISHOP'S GARDENS

16. OLDEST HOUSE IN SANTA FE

To our right is the oldest house in Santa Fe, sometimes claimed to be the OLDEST HOUSE IN AMERICA. It is made of adobe mud, apparently by the Indians. It is believed to be of pre-Spanish origin.

17. MISSION OF SAN MIGUEL DE SANTA FE

To our left is the OLDEST MISSION in the United States. Though greatly remodeled, this mission is still interesting and "Eloquent with three centuries of tradition, eloquent with the memories of colorful, romantic and often tragic events." Work on the mission commenced in 1621. In 1680 the church and its valuable records were burned by the Indians of the Rebellion. In 1692 Governor and General de Vargas repaired the building which remained intact until 1830, when necessary remodeling and repairs began to change it to its present state. "Its venerable walls have seen the making of southwestern history." (An admission charge of 25¢ is made to assist in the upkeep of the church.)

18. ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE

A Catholic school, St. Michael's College may be seen to the left.

19. EL PARIAN ANALCO

Across the street from San Miguel Mission is the Parian Analco. If possible visit this native market plaza, a typical MEXICAN BAZAAR, with the glamour of old Santa Fe. Here native artisans work and display their crafts and wares in some twenty-five booths that form the plaza of the Parian. Of added interest one finds: dancing to the tune of Spanish music; the best Mexican and American dishes; cocktail and bar service.

20. ORCHARD CAMP

Auto camp accommodations.

21. STATE SUPREME COURT BUILDING

22. NEW MEXICO STATE CAPITOL BUILDINGS

Both buildings to the left, house the State Government. The building with the dome is the original, built in 1885. Stop and visit this building wherein are located, among other departments, the TOURIST BUREAU and the STATE GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT. In the hallways is a collection of mounted native birds and animals.

23. GOVERNOR'S MANSION OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

To our right across the street from the Capitol buildings is the Governor's mansion. The beautiful flower garden merits special notice.

Note: We shall now return to the north side of the village by following the arrow route marked on the map. In doing this we will get a taste of crowded street driving on Santa Fe's main street - San Francisco Street. We will drive one half block east on San Francisco Street, then turn to the right at the first arterial - Burro Alley, to continue our journey.

24. METHODIST CHURCH

25. DE VARGAS HOTEL

26. EL FIDEL HOTEL

27. COUNTY COURT HOUSE

28. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

29. HIGH SCHOOL

30. CATRON SCHOOL

31. KIT CARSON MONUMENT

In front of the Federal Building, to our left, may be seen a monument erected to KIT CARSON - the pioneer, Indian fighter, soldier, scout, and Indian agent. Your guide and companion on this trip, THE CARSON NATIONAL FOREST, was named after this famous American, and is a fitting tribute to Kit Carson, lover of mountains and forests.

32. U. S. COURT HOUSE

To the left is a Federal Building, in which is located the Forest Supervisor's office of the Santa Fe National Forest and other Federal offices.

33. OLD FORT MARCY

Fort Marcy was built in 1846 by General Stephen W. Kearny, named for the Hon. William L. Marcy of New York, then Secretary of War.

The soldiers attached to this Fort were housed in a garrison in Santa Fe, rather than at the Fort, due to a lack of water. The Fort was built for use only in the event of attack. The Fort was large enough for 1,000 soldiers and was armed with 14 cannon. Though never needed for defense, the Fort probably acted as a good insurance against that contingency. The garrison was continually manned until 1895. Its vantage point was used as a base of attack by the successful Indian rebellion of 1680.

The military significance of Ft. Marcy can be readily appreciated when one views the "Villa" of Santa Fe from the ruins. The significance is emphasized by the fact that Santa Fe virtually controlled the entire Southwest until as late as 1900.

34. SCOTTISH RITE CATHEDRAL

This building, on the corner to our right, is "A replica of the Court of Lions and a portion of the old Alhambra" (a Moorish castle in Spain). Moorish influence on southwestern architecture may be found throughout the State.

HELP PREVENT FOREST FIRES

(Revised May 1, 1946)